NEW-YORK WEDNESDAY, JUNE 5, 1872.

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THE ALABAMA BLUNDER.

DESCUSSION IN THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT. MOTION OF EARL* RUSSELL FOR WITHDRAWAL FROM THE ARBITRATION—SPEECHES OF EARL GRANVILLE AND OTHERS. LONDON, Tuesday, June 4, 1872.

In the House of Lords this evening there was a Inll attendance of peers and the galleries were crowded. Earl Russell moved his leng-impending address to the Queen praying Her Majesty to cause instructions to be given to her representatives to retire from the Board of Arbitration at Geneva if the claims for indirect damages are not withdrawn by the Government of the United States. Earl Russell spoke at great length in support of his motion. He reviewed the events of war in the United States and the circumstances of the escape of the Alabama and discussed the subsequent negotiations. The Government, he said, should remember that England never admitted the justice of the indirect claims. What was the meaning of this delay, this mystery, this hesitation? The nation was in the same state of uncertainty as when the Treaty was ratified. The honor of the Government required that it should speak plainly. It should say to the United States: "Withdraw the indirect claims or no arbitration." There was no form of extravagance which was not to be found in the American case. He held the English nego-tiators responsible. He contrasted the conduct of the British Government in relinquishing the Fenian claims with that of the claims. This country must feel humiliated by the manner in which the negotiators had mismanaged the business. He complimented the Canadians on the loyal spirit in which they had acted on the Treaty, and concluded as follows: "The nation must show, as it has before, that it is jealous of the mor of the British Crown. It must treat the United States as it treated them in the Trent case."

Earl Granville fellowed. He defended the right of the American Government to place its own construction on the Treaty of Washington claims. The only way to escape from the consequences of the opposite interpretations put upon the Treaty by the two Governments was through a supplemental article, and of this the Government had availed itself. Therefore Earl Russell's proposition did not touch the point at issue. He defended the Commissioners who negotiated the Treaty, those who acted for the United States as well as those who acted for Great Britain. It was all very well to pick holes in a Treaty which, when first published, was generally approved. The British Commissioners believed the indirect claims would be withdrawn, and they believed that the American Commissioners had so admitted. The aspersions on the Government and the Commissioners were unfounded and unjust. He rebuked Earl Russell for his allusion to the Trent affair, declaring that it would be the cause of incalculable ill-feeling. Should the Treaty of Washington fail, an event by no means certain, England would stand the better for having exhausted the means of removing the misunderstanding. The Government had been legally advised that the supplemental article was amply sufficient. If their lordships arrogated to themselves the treaty-making power, they would have an enormous responsibility. If they required the President of the United States to do that which Mr. Disraeli said in his Manchester speech was impossible for him to do, they would destroy all chances of a settlement. He warned their lordships that there was no good, but much harm in irritating expressions and resolutions.

Earl Grey remarked that, if the negotiations prococded as at present, the country would be committed to any mistake the Government made.

Lord Denman thought they were needlessly alarmed. Even if the indirect claims were passed, he doubted if the Commons would pay the bill. The Earl of Derby disclaimed party feeling on

this question. He had been told that he should be careful not to offend the Americans. He could conceive of no poorer compliment to the Americans than the apprehension that a frank, plain statement might be a cause of offense. [Cheers.] He did not want to quarrel or break off negotiations. He wanted to know where they stood. The negotiators were either unable to see what was plain to everybody, or had determined to make a treaty with their eyes shut. If the understanding is clear that the indirect claims are excluded, why are they not excluded in plain terms? [Cheers.] The Earl of Kimberley regretted that Lord Gran-

ville had constituted himself an American advocate He seemed to be under the impression that the House had determined that the Treaty should fail . and the real object and spirit of his speech were its defense. He must know that words whereby the indirect claims would be directly withdrawn could be inserted in the Treaty with the consent of the American Government.

The Marquis of Salisbury regretted that Earl Granville should throw the responsibility on the Joint High Commissioners. He particularly alluded to the selection the Government had made of Commissioners for Great Britain, and hinted that - they had been overmatched by the astute Yankees. He confesses he had no very active regard for the Treaty, and declared his unmitigated hostility to the indirect claims. He ridiculed the idea that the Americans, if they felt they ought to withdraw the indirect claims, would not plainly do so.

The debate was continued by the Earl of Malmesbury in favor of the motion, and the Marquis of

Lord Westbury announced that he would vote with the Government, because, if the motion of Earl Russell prevailed, it would kill the supplemental article, and destroy all that had already been done. The Earl of Rosebery said he should fol low the example of Lord Westbury, be lieving that the motion would crush any tendency on the part of the United States to give way. Lord Cairus supported the motion. He did not think it would endanger cordial relations with America. He assailed with bitterness the Treaty, the negotiations, and the Government. He was repeatedly interrupted by Lords Granville, and Argyll. The debate became quite exciting, and there were some lively scenes.

The Lord Chancellor moved an adjournment; and Earl Granville, supporting the motion, characterized the speech of Lord Cairns as the speech of an Advocate. After some confusion the motion to ad-Journ was negatived by a vote of 85 to 125. An adjournment was again moved, this time until Thursday; which was agreed to, and the sitting closed

THE EIGHT-HOUR STRIKES-SLIGHT PROGRESS

Very little was done yesterday among the men engaged in the eight-hour movement. The cabinet and furniture makers met, as usual, at Toutonia Hall, where the Executive Committee of the Eight-Hour League was also in season. Committees were appointed to wait on certain employers, who were said to have receded from their agreement to the eight-hour rule, and to learn what remons, if any, were

assigned for such action.

The plane-furie makers have not yet concluded their strike, but are exerting themselves to secure the concurrence of all the employers in

The strike of the roofers and cornice-makers is at an end, the season The horse-shoers have received encouragement in the action of the bosses in the general jobbing work of the trade, who have agreed to an

advance of wages.

The Marble Polishers and Cutters resumed their meetings at Academy

had restrict a consistency of the following bosses were reported yesterday as acceeding to the demand for eight hours: William Hort, Cherry-st.; Poshay & Co., Thirty-fourth-at.; Sheehan & Bro., Sixty-fourth-at.

Williams & Co., Bank-st. A number of new members were added to the eganization, and committees were appointed to visit such of the employers as still bold out. The desk makers are still! "out," and are trying to bring all the shops in the trade into the movement; so far with little success. At the meeting of the upholsterrar is was amuoned that five firms had sefused to abide by their sight-hour agreement, and consequently their

journeymen had again struck. A reorganization of the Upholsterers' Association is contemplated.
The mask and blind makers, of Brooklyn, struck vesterday for eight hours. A few of the employers have acceded to the demands of the men, whose hopes of meres are very greak.
The Brooklyn journeymen plumbers and gas-fitters also struck vesterday, and so many of the bosses have yielded that the strike is likely to end quickly.

GENERAL FOREIGN NEW.

SPAIN. MARSHAL SERRANO SUSTAINED-HE IS SWORN IN AS PRESIDENT OF THE COUNCIL.

Madero, Tuesday, June 4, 1872. The course of Marshal Serrano toward the insurgents in the Basque Provinces has been approved by the lower branch of the Cortes. That body yesterday, by a vote of 140 against 22, passed a resolution declaring valid the amnesty granted by Serrano to the Carlista who voluntarily surrendered. Marshal Serrano has taken the eath of office as President of the Council and Minister of War in the new Ministry. These positions have been temporarily occupied by Admiral Topete.

OPPOSITION OF JULES FAVRE TO THE TAX ON RAW MATERIALS. VERSAILLES, Tuesday, June 4, 1872.

In the Assembly this afternoon Jules Favre made a powerful speech against the tax on raw materials. He pronounced it fatal to French trade and French manufactures, unproductive as a source of revenue, and objectionable in a diplomatic sense because it would alienate foreign Powers.

Jean Baptiste Philibert Vaillant, Marshal of France

Marshal Jean-Baptiste-Philibert Vaillant, whose death is announced in the above telegram, was born at Dijon in 1770. He had a thorough education in various military schools of France, and entered French army, where he immediately attained considerable distinction. He was successively promoted until 1845, when he became a Lieutenant-General and President of the Supreme Committee of Fortifications of Paris. During the siege of Rome, in 1849, he was able promptly to repair the faults which had been committed before his attaining command of the expeditionary army, and by an excellent line of operations, he assured the capture of the In consequence he was made a Marshal of France in 1851, and received, among other favors of the new régime, the charge of Grand-Marshal of the Palace. When Saint Arnaud was placed at the head of the Army of the East, Marshal Vaillant was made Minister of War, and displayed considerable zeal and scientific knowledge of military movements. He retained this portfolio until 1859. His administration of the military affairs of France is cited as the most perfect of his time, and his writings on military matters are regarded as standard works. He has been decorated with almost all the orders existing in

MISCELLANEOUS BRITISH NEWS. ARRIVAL OF THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH AT DUBLIN-THE WEATHER.

LONDON, Tuesday, June 4, 1872. The Duke of Edinburgh arrived at Dublin to-day. He drove in an open carriage from the railway station to the Viceregal Lodge, and was repeatedly and enthusiastically cheered on the way. The weather throughout England to-day is wet and unfavorable to

the growing crops.

John Morgan Cobbett, a Conservative, has been returned to Parliament from Oldham, Lancashire, after

CAPTURE OF AN INSURGENT GENERAL. HAVANA, June 4 .- A telegram received here from Puerto-Principe announces that the Government troops have captured the insurgent Gen. [Yuelan, for-merly of the Mexican army, and his adjutant. The re-port that Ignacio Agramonte was wounded in the shoul-der and leg in the action of the 10th ultimo is confirmed.

THE WEST POINT EXAMINATIONS.

WEST POINT, June 4 .- The examination of the rejection of 24 out of a class of 91. The examination of the Graduating Class will commence to-morrow. The squadron drill, which was to have taken place to-day, was postponed until & o'clock to-morrow afternoon, on account of the heavy rains. Gen. Belknap, Secretary of War, with Representatives Stoughton and Sargent, mem-bers of the Board of Visitors appointed by the House, will arrive on Thursday morning.

Boston, June 4.-The inquest called to investigate the cause of the death, of Daniel Webster Applepolice lockup in Neponset, close their verdict as follows:
"A careful review of the evidence shows the condition of D. W. Appleon on the afternoon in question was one that demanded police interfeence; that the arrest and subsequent detention were conservative acts, and that ordinary care was exercised by the officer in searching the perand that ordinary care was exercised by the onder is searcing to personal providing for the works of the prisoner. The evidence also personal to abow that the cell was designedly fixed by its immate, and for the purpose of obtaining his release, his isolated situation furnishing the opportunity; and the jury cannot too seriously creases a system which permits the custodian to leave his charge unstanded—a custom which must always be attended with danger, and one which, in this instance, cost a fellow-citizen his life."

THE INTERNATIONAL TYPOGRAPHICAL UNION. RICHMOND, Va., June 4.-The Typographical Union met to-day, and transacted principally routine husiness. A resolutructing the secretaries of subordinate Unious to fornish the secre-

SPRING RACES.

Boston, June 4.—The Beacon Park Spring meetng opened to-day with the race for horses that had never beaten 2:25. there were nine entries, and all horses started for the purise of \$500-\$400 to go to the winner, \$250 to the scood horse, and \$150 to the third horse. Phil, Sheridan won in three straight-heats, with Bristol Bill second and Famile third. Time, \$230 to \$125,02.25, which will be a scool horse to \$250 to \$100.00 to \$100. were nine entries, and six horses started for the purse of \$800-

RAILROAD IMPROVEMENTS AT JERSEY CITY. The Erie Railway Company has obtained entire ossession of the Bergen tunnel, which, two years ago, was the cause of serious difficulties between the rival roads passing through it. At that time the Eris Railroad employes, headed by Col. Fisk, fore up the track of the Delaware and Lackawanna Railroad at the mouth of the tunnel,

of the Delaware and Lackawanna Enilroad at the mouth of the tunnel, and refused to allow the trains of this company to pass, and it was only through the timely interference of Gov. Randolph that jease was restored. The recent consolidation of the Belaware, Lackawanna and Western road with the Central Railroad of New Jersey had led to magreement that the tracks of the former road leading through the tunnel shall be tora up by September or October, or as soon as the company his completed its arrangements for transferring its stock and material to Communipaw. The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Company will then use the rails removed from the tunnel to restore its councelions with the line to Junction. 30 miles from Jersey City.

Since the combination of the two corporations extendive improvements in Jersey City have been decided upon. It is understood that the Companies intend creeting a depot at Communipaw to cont \$1,00,000. It is also reported that South Cove, which is owned by them will be dredged and walled on three sides with grants. It is a mile in length and a quarter of a mile in width, and the undertaking, it is estimated, will involve an expenditure of \$1,500,000. When completed a thousand ships can rise at anchor in the hasis. The Companies, it is said, also Intended to the side of the basin large fire-proof warehouses, all of which will be intersected with rails connecting with the main track. The coal him, which at present line the Huston below Hobboken, will be removed during the Summer and rebuilt on the bay, extending as far down as the Abbatoir.

TELEGRAPHIC NOTES.

Franz Abt arrived at Cincinnati, yesterday ... Samuel A. Way, well known as the head of the A bill will soon be presented in the German tag directed against the Jesuits. It is understood that it will denembers of the order of the rights of Citizenship.

... High waters are reported in all sections of Utah Teritory, and there has been a great destruction of bridges, fields, and crops. All the bridges on the Bear River have been swept away.

...On Monday, the 234th anniversary of the Ascient and Honorable Artillery Company was celebrated at Boston, with a parasit and dinner. Edward Wyman was elected Cdptain for the years 1872-73. . The rumor that the schooner Ogle had been ed by the natives of the Solomon Islands, and Capt, Bird late of setts and the crew massacred, has been fully confirmed by advices in Francisco.

The Seventeenth Annual Convention of the New York State Sunday-School Teachers' Association will be held at Norwich, Chenause County, beginning June 19. Nestly all of the steamboat and railread lines have agreed to carry delegates at half-fare.

Representative William R. Roberts of New-York has appointed the son of the late Ges. Thomas Prancis Meagher to a cadetabry at West Point, and the young must have entered upon his studies. Mr. Roberts offees the apportainent of cadet midshinman at the Naral Academy to the schools of his district, the selection to be made by competitive examination on the 25th inst.

WASHINGTON.

NEW PLOT TO PASS THE FORCE BILLS—THE
NEW-YORK CUSTOM-HOUSE REPORT—THE
TAX BILL AGREED TO—HOW THE ADMINISTRATION ORGAN IS SUPPORTED.
IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE IMBURE;
WASHINGTON, Tuesday, June 4, 1872.

The wasted session of the Sepate on Saturday and the throwing away of yesterday in the fruitiess efforts of Messrs. Carpenter and Logan to answer Messrs. Sumner's and Schurz's speeches, and the absolute trifling which characterized the whole of to-day's session are all accounted for by the fact which has just become known, that Messrs. Kellogg, Conkling, Chandler, Pomeroy, Edmunds and other Administration supporters have decided on a political coap detat to intimidate the South into the support of Grant, and for other partizan purposes. Several days ago Mr. Kellogg introduced a resolution to repeal an excellent rule hertofore agreed upon, prohibiting any amendment to any measure before that body hot germane to it, from being placed upon it at any time, and its object in the light of to-day is easily explained. It is the present intention of the Administration Senators to place upon the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill what is known as the Ku-Klux bill, which was so heavily defeated in the House. This move will probably succeed in the Senate, and if the House refuses to consent to it, and thus allows the Appropriation till to fall, the object of the Administration called by the Fresident. Is supposed by the Senate and in the House refuses to consent to it, and thus allows the Appropriation till to fall, the object of the Administration call will be accomplished, and a new session will be called by the Fresident. Is supposed by the Senators that the House will be so anxious to get away that under the whip and spur of the Administration and the Senate, it will accept the Ku-Klux amendment and pass the bill. If the bill fails the Senators think that the blame will attach to the lower House.

The Senate was to-day more dull and profiless, if pospolitical coup detat to intimidate the South into the sup-

The Senate was to-day more dull and profitless, if possible, than it has been before for several weeks. After the Tariff bill, which was explained by Mr. Sherman as reducing the taxes \$53,000,000, had been concurred in, a number of private bills of no general interest were

Mr. Howe, on behalf of the majority of the New York Custom-house Committee, presented a report relating to the investigations of the Committee since the 3d of January. Mr. Eayard submitted a statement in which it was shown that the minority had not been properly treated by the majority in the preparation of the report, and asking that he, on behalf of himself and Mr. Casserly, might be permitted to have printed during the recess a minority report. He explained that this state cess a minority report. He explained that this state ment was due to himself and colleague from the fact that the only knowledge they had of the majority report had been obtained during the past two or three days, and that on Saturday last he received the first intimation which he had that a report had been prepared by the Bepublican members of the committee, at which time he was invited to meet the Committee, at which time he was invited to meet the Committee, at which time he was invited to meet the Committee with his colleague to Bear the document read. The facts are that the Democratic members had been led to believe by the Administration members had been led to believe by the Administration members had not not believe by the Administration and it was simply impossible for the minority, even had they examined the report of the majority, to go over 2,000 pages of testimony and have a report prepared at the present time. From the moment the statement of Bayard was presented, it was evident that the Administration Senators intended to allow him no time in which to prepare the report, and the adoption of the statement was opposed by Mesars. Howe, Pratt, Buckingham, Poncroy, Edmunds, and others. Mr. Conkling, as usual, being in the back-ground, prompting the other Senators. Indeed, all the Administration Senators seemed to be united for this purpose. It was proposed that the report of Bayard should be submitted on the 25th of June, which was satisfactory to that gentleman, but Mr. Edmunds noved to amend by requiring that it should be filed by next Menday. Mr. Bayard stated that his physical infirmity would absolutely prevent the preparation of the report by that time. His eyes, which he has only been able to use at long intervals, being in such a condition as to render the performance of even his regular duties difficult. Mr. Edmunds, never remarkable for courtesy or generosity in the treatment of his colleagues paid no attention to this appeal, but demanded that the report should be forthcoming en next Monday. ment was due to himself and colleague from the fact

After passing a number of private bills, this morning, he House agreed to the Conference report upon the Tax tioned on all sides as to the shape in which it left the bill and why the Committee had reported as it did in bill and why the Committee had reported as it did in this and that case. After all questions had been put and answered Mosers, Kerr, Kelley, and Brooks gave their views of the bill. Mr. Kerr thought it an excellent one compared with former legislation. Mr. Kelley said it was a good bill which would do much toward reviving our commerce. The Tariff was largely reduced, but he thought it would not at present seriously impair the industries of the country. Mr. Brooks was glad that Congress had at last taken its first step in reducing the Tariff, but he thought Mr. Dawes had treated the House rather shabibly in cutting off debate on the the House rather shabbily in cutting off debate on the details. The total reduction by the bill is about \$53,500,000 At 2 o'clock the House adjourned until to-morrow, when the Speaker will sign the Tariff bill, after which a recess will be taken until Friday.

As an evidence of the manner in which the Adminis' tration organ of this city is paid for reviling those whose principles lead them in opposite directions, it is only invented by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, invented by the Senate Committee on Appropriations, to the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, now before the Senate for action. The amendment is as follows: "To pay the publisher of The National Republican for printing list of appropriations of the XXXIVth Congress, \$2,154. Considering that many of the leading newspapers of the country are in the habit of paying Government officers for merely making up and furnishing a list of the appropriations, for publication in such newspapers, a considerable sum of money each year, the disinterestedness of the organ's support of the Administration is apparent, especially when it is known that the service for which payment is claimed was performed ten years ago.

Senator Chandler said to-day that the speech of Mr.

Senator Chandler said to-day that the speech of Mr. Summer had been so thoroughly picked to pieces by Mesers. Carpenter and Logan that he did not feel called upon to reply to the Massachusetts Senator at length and that he would only when opportunity offered address and that he would only when opportunity energy starters the Senate for five minutes on the subject of ex-Secretary Stanton's opposition to President Grant. From him and other Administrative sources it is ascertained that there will be no more political speeches unless they are provoked by Messrs. Sumner and Schurz. The latter took notes during the speech of Mr. Carpenter yesterday, but it is not known that he intends to reply in the Senate.

In addition to the House Judiciary Committee to investigate the charges against United States Judge Delahay of Bansas, and the Senate Committee on Privileges and Elections to investigate the ulleged frauds in the election of Senator Caldwell of Kansas, which are allowed to sit during the receas, is the Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds of the House, under a resolution passed yesterday, at the instance of Gen. Butler.

Among the Senators who have gone to the Philadelphia Convention are Messrs, Morton, Nye, Logan, Windom, Cameron, Osborn, Chandler, Clayton, and Flanagan. Others will doubtless follow to-night. A large number of the members of the House have gone, including the entire Iswa delegation, who go in the infer-est of James F. Wilson of that State for Vice-President. There was a very small attendance in both Houses, and but little interest seemed to center in the business under consideration.

The Senate, afterwasting the entire day's session concluded to-night to take up the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill, which has been lying on its table unheeded for days. Fortunately, most of the Senators who are obstructing business for the purpose of prolonging the session were absent, and, in consequence, considerable progress was made with the bill.

IGENERAL PRESS DISPATCH.1 Lieut.-Commander Merritt Milier is ordered to the re-

ceiving-ship Sabine; Lieut. McKenzie to special duty at Wilmington, Del; Ensigns Osborn, Potter, Bowman and Breck are detached from the Constellation and placed on

Breck are detacled from the Constellation and placed on waiting orders.

The President has approved the bill authorizing the Secretary of War to make certain appointments in the quartermaster's office, thus removing the cause of trouble heretofore existing on that subject.

The following nominations by the President were sent to the Senate to-day: Abram G. Hoyt, to be Register of the Land Office at Belmont, Nevada; Major Benj. Alvord, to be Paymaster-General and Colonel; Lieut.-Col. and Deputy Quartermaster-General and Colonel; Lieut.-Col. Stewart Vin Vicer, to be Assistant Quartermaster-General and Colonel. The following Majors and Quartermaster-General and Colonel. The following Majors and Quartermaster-General and Colonel. The following Majors and Quartermaster-Generals: Alexander Monisomery, Treadwell Moore, Hyatt C. Ransom, Asher R. Eddy, and Warts Haston. The following Captains and Assistant Quartermasters to be Majors and Quartermasters: Win Myers, Herbert M. Enos, and Benj. C. Card.

Elizur Wagur has been appointed Internal Revenue Gauger for the XxVIII blistrict of New-York.

The Louisiana delegation waited on the President, to-day, to protest against the removal of Col. Cassy, speaking kind words in his favor, and saying it was the wish and for the interest of the Republican party that he should be retained.

XLIID CONGRESS-IID SESSION.

SENATE...... WASHINGTON, June 4, 1872. Mr. Sumner (Rep., Mass.) presented a petition of the International Grand Lodge of the Knights of St. Crispin protesting, in the name of 100,000 shoemakers, against the repeal of the Eight-Hour law.

Mr. THURMAN (De m., Ohlo), from the Committee on Privileges and Elections, reported a resolution providing

that the pay of Senator Ransom of North Carolina shall commence March 4, 1871.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) called up the Conference report on the Tarrif bill, and stated that the aggregate reduction made by the bill, as agreed upon, was \$55,000,000.

reduction made by the bill, as agreed upon, was 858,000,000.

Mr. THURMAN said the bill was not what he desired, but it seemed to be the best we could get now, and therefore he would vote for the report.

Mr. SCOTT (Rep., Penn.), believed that the 10 per cent appropriation was a mistake, but as the bill had been discussed in both Houses, and had gone to a Conference Committee, he was disposed to accept this report as an earnest of stability, and in the hope that Congress would not be again called upon to consider the question of either reducing or raising duties for years to come.

Mr. ALCORN (Rep., Miss.) complained that the bill was unjust to the people of the South in the duties imposed on cetton, bagging, and quinine.

Mr. SUMNER said he would vote for the bill because it was the best if not the only Tariff bill that could be had at this time and because it was a step in the reduction of taxation.

The report was concurred in

The report was concurred in.

Mr. HOWE (Rep., Wis.) submitted the majority report of the Committee of Investigation and Retrenchment on the New-York Custom-house.

Mr. BAYARD (Dem., Del.), submitted a statement, signed by Mr. Casserly and himself as the minority of the Committee, stating that the majority report had been made unexpectedly to them and before all the testimony on the subject had been published, and asking that, in view of this fact, the minority be allowed to present their views during the recess, and that there would be published as many copies of their report as of the majority report.

he majority report.

Mr. HOWE said the difficulties of dealing with so large

Senate would not be in session to decide whether it was a document fit to be received.

Mr. RUCKINGHAM was willing that the minority should have until the 26th of June to file their reports.

Mr. EDMUNDS moved to amend so as to require them to report during the present session.

Mr. THURMAN—That is simply a refusal.

Mr. EDMUNDS—Yery well! Let it be a refusal.

Mr. BAYARD said that the preparation of the report would necessitate the reading over of some 2,600 closely printed pages of testimony, beside the other labor, and as his eyesight was a good deal broken down, he wished to have a few days' rest before beriming the work. However, if the majority of the Senate choose to refuse they could do so.

they could do so.

Mr. EDMUNDS said he would be happy to accome
date the Schafor from Delaware in any legitimate we
but he could not consent to do it by sacrificing a pr

ciple.

After further discussion, without acting on the proposition, the Senate took up the bill to prevent crucity to animals in transitu.

Messic CASSERLY and THURMAN argued against

some of its provisions as unconstitutional; and Mr. THURMAN moved to postpone its consideration until December. Lost.

Mr. CASSERLY offered an amendment providing that the act small not take effect for one year after its passage, and that it shall not take effect in any State having sufficient legal provisions for the prevention of crucity to animals within the meaning of this act.

Mr. Casserly's amendment was refered.

her. Agreed to.

Mr. CASEERLY offered an amendment designed to
compet railroad companies to provide better accommodations for immigrants, and in advocating it be described
some of the hardships and ill treatment he had seen immigrants subjected to on the great railroad lines of the
West. The amendment was lost—Yeas, 15; Nays, 23.

The bill was passed, and the Senate then took a recess
until 7:30 p. m.

EVENING SESSION.

The Senate resumed the consideration of the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill. The amendments reported from the Committee on Appropriations were agreed to, except the amendments increasing the appropriation serveying public lands in Louisiana from \$8,000 to \$18,000, and appropriating \$515,333 to pay for suppressing Indian hostilities in Montana, striking out the appropriation of \$12,000 for a pedestal for the equestrian statue of Gen. Scott. Appropriating \$10,000 for the construction of experimental breech-loading host howitzers, and the two last amendments in the bill, relating to the settlement of the accounts of the confector of Chicago and to the treaty of 1832 with the Creek Nation, which were not reached.

The following amendments were passed over: Appropriating \$12,500 for the improvement of Judiciary-square, in Washington; and appropriating \$27,688 for the payment of the Corrise Steam Engine Company.

At 11 p. m., the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. Mr. TEURY (Dem., Va.), from the Committee ate insurrectionary States their quota of arms and equipments for the years from 1862 to 1869. Passed.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) presented resolutions of the New-England Fishery Association approving the course of the Government in regard to the Treaty of Washington, and urging the importance of passing the necessary laws to earry the fishing clause of the Treaty into effect. He remarked that the members of the Association were the natural enemies of the fish-catchers and fishermen. Referred to the Committee on Foreign Relations.

A bill introduced by Mr. SPEER (Rep., Ga.) to remove political disabilities was mended and passed so as to comprise the names of Lucius J. Gartrell and Martta H. Crawford of Georgia, David Clapton of Alabama, and Martta I. Kimmell of Missouri.

A message from the Schate having announced that that body had agreed to the Conference report on the Tariff bill, the report was presented to the House by Mr. DAWES (Rep., Mass.).

The report having been read, Mr. DAWES congratulated the House that this important bill was in its last stage. The report presented the gratifying spectacle of its being unanimous, and it had just been adopted by the Senate without a division. He did not flatter himself that the bill would satisfy everybody; indeed, there were sever though the senate means the means the means the seneral means the means the seneral means the property of the senate without a division. He did not flatter himself that the bill would satisfy everybody; indeed, there were sever though the senate means the means the means the means the means the means the senated when the being such that the bill would satisfy everybody; indeed, there were sever though the senated and the means t Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) presented resolutions of the

the Senate without a division. He did not flatter himself that the bill would satisfy everybody; indeed, there were some things in it with which he was husself far from being satisfied. The reductions effected by the bill on the Tax and Tariff revenues were estimated at \$43,603,778. The reductions made by the Senate were: On the free list, \$634,254; on other customs duties, \$1,383,237; and on stamps, \$7,400,000; making an aggregate or reductions for both Houses of \$33,607,259. He went on to answer questions put to him by various members. He informed Mr. Garrield that books in foreign languages were not put on the free list. He informed Mr. Beck and others that the tax on tobacco was uniform at 20 cents a pound, and that that would go into effect on the list of July, 1872. He regretted that the tax on friction matches was restored.

In reply to Mr. Kellogg (Rep., Conn.), he said he had no objection to having the sense of the House tested in regard to friction matches in a separate bill. The estimated revenue from that tax was \$2,500,000. All the stamps in schedule B, except on checks, are repealed, and all the stamps in schedule C are retained, together with the stamps on bank checks.

1a reply to a question of Mr. Randall (Dem., Penn.), Mr. DAWES said that the reduction which this bill would make in the number of collectors and assessers of revenue was from 270 to 230.

Mr. KERR (Dem., Ind.), another makes of the said seeds of the said that the reduction was seed to revenue was from 270 to 230. In reply to Mr. Kellogg (Rep., Conn.), he said he had

would make in the number of collectors and assessers of revenue was from 270 to 220.

Mr. KERR (Dom., Ind.), another member of the Conference Committee, remarked that his views of certain matters in the bill and his reasons for signing the Conference report were sufficiently known to render it unnecessary for him to enter into an explanation. On the whole, however, he regarded the bill as an excellent one, as compared with recent legislation on the same subject.

Mr. KELLEY (Rep., Fenn.), the third member of the Conference Committee, gave the report his commendation and support as a matter of compromise and yielding all around.

conference committee, gave the reports and support as a matter of compromise and yielding all around.

Mr. BROOKS (Dem., N. Y.) gave the report his assent because, and only because, it made a reduction of taxes. He said he had never seen a bill so itsgeniously handled to prevent all discussion of its details. He ventured to say that when the bill passed to-day there would not be 20 members who comprehended it, and that Congress would soon have to make alteration after alteration in the tariff part of it so as to satisfy the demands of the country. Still he congratulated the country on the reduction of the taxation which this bill would effect. That reduction would be some \$53,000,000, and the country would demand a yet further reduction.

Mr. BUTLER (Rep., Mass.) asked Mr. Dawes what had become of the proposition to receive one-third of the customs duties in greenbacks.

Mr. DaWES replied that, on investigation of the bearings of that project on the currency of the country, it became evident that it would draw from the Western country to the seaboard all of the greenbacks, and cause them to be hoarded up in the banks of the cities, thus causing a stringency in the West and everywhere.

Mr. HUTLER—Where did you get that information?

Mr. DaWES, at the conclusion of the discussion, said

Mr. DAWES-1 do not know. It came when we sooked into it.

Mr. DAWES, at the conclusion of the discussion, said that he had some interesting figures which he would have printed in The Globe, and which showed that the reduction of taxation for the last two years had been \$45,000,000, which, with the \$64,000,000 reduction in this bill, would make \$140,000,000. The expenditures for \$151, when reduced to a gold basis and to a peace basis were only \$6,500,000 more than in 1800. The rate of expenditure per capita in 1800 was \$1 95, in 1871, \$1 75. The Conference report was then agreed to without a division, and the House, at 1:40 p. m., adjourned to meet on Friday next. CRIMES AND CASUALTIES-BY TELEGRAPH.

....Andrew Soper, age 18, was drowned while bathing in a pond a few miles east of Pecasaill, on Monday. On Monday evening, Chas. Perkins, a fireman on the Eastern outward train, was knocked off the engine by the draw-rod of the bridge into the Mystic River, near Charlestown, Mass., and

was drowned.

The refinery at Temperanceville, burned on Monday morning, was owned by Howard & Co., instead of Brooks, Ballentine & Co. The inserance was \$12,000 in the Æina and National of langer and house companies. The loss on the Lopton tar factory, burned at the same time, is \$5,000; uninsured. burned at the same time, is \$5,000; unissured.

Yesterday aftermoon, a section of a floor in Bevier's brewer, Rechester, gave way with several hundred bushels of grain and a mash-the containing several thousand gallons of hot liquor. Three men working in the grain were carried down with the wreck, and two men were at work on the four betreath. All are of the men were fearfully scaled, and the injuries of three of them will unclusively grave total.

RENOMINATION CONVENTION

RESPECTABLE DELEGATION FROM NEW-YORK
—THE CLAIMS OF MR. COLFAX—ACTIVITY OF SENATOR WILSON'S FRIENDS-THE OLD WITH-DRAWAL OF COLFAX -EX-GOV. DENNISON IN

PHILADELPHIA, June 4 .- Nearly all the delegates

THE FIELD. [BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.]

to the National Convention, who were not already on the ground, arrived in the early trains this morning, accompanied, many of them, by their friends, the office-holders, who, though they are not always the accredited representatives of their States. are on hand and manage those who repre-sent them. In several of the States the Federal office-holders have made such a bungle of managing their State Conventions, that Gen. Grant's friends very wisely kept them at home, knowing that their presence here could only bring additional discredit on the gathering; and that as they had previously fixed up the whole matter, and so entirely put down all opposition to Grant so that no delegate will dare utter a word against him, their presence here was not needed. This absence of the visible machinery of the New-York Custom-house especially gives to the headquarters of the delegation from the Empire State an air of decency and respectability which has not of late marked a gathering of Gen. Grant's friends from New-York. Ex-Collector Murphy, "Decoy" Bliss, jr., Naval Officer Laflin, Roscoe Conkling, and all that ilk, are consplcuous by their absence. Marshal Sharpe, who was very busy about the Continental Hotel this afternoon looked almost out of place. The report that he brought over the instructions from Murphy, Laflin & Co., in regard to the vote of the delegation for the Vice-Presidency, is wholly without foundation. The day has been gloomy, with frequent and heavy showers, so that street parades have been almost out of question. A few of the Grant Clubs from the distant cities and towns of this State have had the courage to march down Chestnut-st. through the mud and rain, but the most of those arriving have at once deposited their carpet-bags in some convenient place, and repaired to the corridors of the Continental Hotel, where, jostled to and fro by the crowd, they have spent the day in talking about the relative chances of Colfax and Wilson for the Vice-Presidency. The calmness with which this question is discussed is probably not to be wondered at, though it is one of the features of the Convention. Outside of Indiana and its delegation, in which there is a faint enthusiasm for Colfax, caused by the belief that his nomination may possibly affect the result in that State, and assist Gov. Morton in his Senatorial fight next Fall, no great interest is shown. Mr. Morton himself, who has been here since last evening, fully appreciates this fact, and thinks that the Convention ought to give it full consideration. Outside of Indiana, the friends of neither candidate claim that his nomination or defeat will affect the electoral vote of a single State. The leading argument of Senator Wilson's friends is not that he can carry any State, but that he will draw to the support of the ticket certain elements in the States, like the Labor Reformers, and others, who, though they may severally control but a small number of votes, may help increase Grant's majority in some parts of the county. In the South, too, Wilson's friends imagine that he would be more popular than Colfax among the negroes, on account of his longer service in the anti-Slavery cause. The Massachusetts delegation are, of course, all in favor of Wilson, and would vote for him had they not been instructed to do so. State pride and the feeling that the Vice-President ought to be an Eastern man are strong arguments in his favor with these men. Considerable sympathy for Wilson has also been excited by his friends, who nesert that before the Massachusetts Senator allowed his name to be used in this connection he assured himself that Celfax would not be a candidate. He had not only the Vice-President's personal promise to this effect, but also his letter, which had been printed, in

which the following passage occurred:

"Intend with this term to close my political life absolutely. The people will want some Eastern or Southern Vice-President, and should have one. I shall leave public life voluntarily and without a regret, and expect to go into active business. My friends here all know of my determination, and I assure you it is no pretense, but a reality, as you will see."

Senator Wilson's friends say that, taking this declara-tion in good faith, he entered the canvass, expecting to t him no prominent candidate except Blaine Late in the day, by a strange coincidence, Blaine with drew and Colfax simultaneously reappeared as a candidate, and that this was not treating Wilson fairly. One of the strongest arguments of Celfax's friends is the necessity of saving Indiana. In addition to this, they assert that to renominate Grant and not to renominate Colfax would be highly inconsistent. Grant has no higher claims upon the party for a second term, they say, than Colfax has. Of the latter's conduct since he has been in office no one complains, and to throw him overboard now would be equivalent to proclaiming to the world that the Vice-President, having no patronage, was unable to secure delegates, even though there was no organized opposition to him before the Convention met.

The Ohio delegation held a meeting this afternoon; the Vice-Presidential question was discussed at length. Three delegates announced that, after obeying the instructions and voting for Dennison in the first ballot, they should give him no further support. A ballot for the second choice of the delegation resulted in Wilson, 30; Colfax, 14. The politicians who lead the delegation argued in favor of standing by Dennison to the last, in the hope that either the Colfax men or the Wilson men would come over to him, when it becomes clear that their candidate cannot win. Another meeting will be held to-morrow to take final action upon the subject. The Virginia delegation will vote solidly for Wilson, or for any one else to beat Colfax; a leading member of th delegation, explaining this determination, said that Colfax had treated the Virginia Republicans with coldness and indifference, and that they had nothing in common with him; the fact was, he said, that Gen. Grant was not the first choice of the delegation; he had done nothing for them during his Administration, and they would prefer to vote for some other man, but were not so foolish as to do so when nothing could be accomplished but to insure Grant's enmity. To illustrate how little the President had done for Virginia, the delegate said that a man named Johnson had recently been appointed to an important con-sulate and been credited to that State, but no one there had ever heard of him. A bystander remarked that possibly the Johnson was a third cousin of the Dents, which the delegate thought was quite probable.

Last night and this morning there were rumors affoat of a defection from Grant among the delegates, but when traced up they all proved to be inventions set afoat to produce excitement among the crowds of delegates in the hotels who found it dull business to lounge about the halls and delegation headquarters with no other amusement than to canvass the Vice-Presidential question, which most of them care little about. these stories was that the Connecticut men had offered to join the Indiana men and put up a ticket composed of Colfax and Hawley. Another was that three Southern States positively refused to vote for Grant in the Convention, and meant to go for Gree ley. These stories spread from mouth to mouth among the throngs of delegates, which the drizzling rain kept in-doors all day, and produced a momentary sensation. The men who the rumors said were trying to form a nucleus of opposition to Grant indignantly denied the re-port, when questioned, and protested their loyalty in good set phrases. After these rumors had been put to rest, a report spread that Grant had written a letter of great importance to one of the dele gates to be read in the Convention, and that its contents would startle the whole country. This was the most ingenious of all the rumors devised to beguile the tedium of an idle day, for it afforded scope for no end of conjecture as to the contents of the letter. The surmises as to its purport took a wide range, Some imagined it to contain an expression of a preference for Colfax for the Vice-Presidency, and a few whispered mysteriously that it was a declination of the nomination. The latter explanation was generally scouted as too absurd for belief. The efforts to harmonize the Pennsylvanians upon a candidate from this State have thus far been ineffectual.

The Kelley movement was abandoned this morning and a push was made for Don Cameron, son of the Sen-ator. A number of the delegates from the western part of the State protested against this, and the editor of The Pittsburgh Commercial said to the active men in the Cameron movement that he would not support him unless Hartranft was taken off the State ticket, intimating that, while he could swallow one of the two, both together would be too strong a dose. Cameron was therefore abandoned and Senator Scott was brought to the front as the most available man. The delegation met tonight and balloted twice, with the following result:

First Ballot-Scott, 25: Colfax, 11; Wilson of Massachn-

Second Ballot-Wilson of Massachusetts, 23; Colfax,

Speeches were made in favor of uniting upon Scott and opposing such a course as throwing the vote of the State away. An adjournment was then voted until to-merrow morning, to give time for a further effort to find the Pennsylvanian who can unite the delegation. The prospect is, that this cannot be done, and that Henry Wilson will get the vote of the State. The delegation is in-

structed to vote as a unit in the Convention. The Kansas delegation are disposed to vote as a unit for Henry Wilson from the start. Two of the delegates are favorably disposed toward Colfax, but are understood to be willing to go with the majority. The linnels delegation will not make any effort for concentrated action. A large majority will vote for Wilson, probably all but eight or ten. The feeling among the delegates is that as Illiness is to have the President, they ought not to take an active part in the contest for the second place on the ticket, and should not endeavor to throw the solid vote of the State into the scales. At a meeting of the delegation to-night, at which only about one-half were present, an informal ballot gave Wilson 17 and Col-The Missouri delegation, heretofore counted on for James F. Wilson, appear to regard him as out of the fight, and will give a nearly unanimous vote for the Massachusetts Senator. Only two of their delegates are counted for Colfax. The accession of this State and Kansas will give Wilson a powerful lift in a quarter

kansas will give Wilson a powerful lift in a quarter where no help was expected, and greatly encourages his friends in the East, who feared that the West would in the end unite upon Colfax.

The active managers of the Missouri delegation are ex-Senators Henderson and Henry T. Blow, late Minister to Brazil. Wisconsin stands 12 for Wilson, and 8 for Colfax. The Michigan delegation is also for him, together with Minnesota, Maine, Vermont, Rhode Island, Delaware, Maryiand, and New-Jorsey. The delegation from these States are instructed for Colfax. The Georgia delegation will give Wilson 16 votes, and Colfax 6. The Alabama, Mississippi, Florida, South Carolina. Arkansas, and Texas delegations are expected to go solid for Wilson. The Tennessee delegation will vote for Colfax, after one or two complimentary votes for Herace Maynard. Kentucky will vote for Gen. J. M. Harlan, first and last. North Carolina will vote as a unit in Convention, but will not decide upon a candidate until to-morrow morning. Wilson's prospects are best in this quarter. Louisiana voted, this evening, to support Colfax. West Virginia is instructed for Colfax. The New-York delegation held a meeting, this atternoon, and, after some discussion, cast a vote as follows: Colfax, 56; Wilson, 14. The designation will casts a divided vote. At the same meeting A. B. Corneil was chosen to fix the vacancy on the National Committee, and ex-Gov. Morgan to be the memoer of that Committee for the next four years.

The most accurate figures that can be obtained to-night make the probable result of the first ballet as follows: make the probable result of the first ballot as follows:

For Colfax-California, 12; Delaware, 8; Georgia, 6;
Illinois, 12; Indiana, 30; Louisana, 16; Maino, 14;
Maryland, 16; Michigan, 22; Minnesota, 10; Missouri,
2; Nebraska, 6; Nevada, 6; Nev-York, 56; New-Jersey, 15; Oregon, 6; Rhode Island, 8; Vermont, 10;
West Virginia, 8; Wisconsin, 8; Territoice, 13, Total, 292.
For Wisloon-Alabama, 20; Arkanasa, 12; Fordida, 8;
Georgia, 16; Illinois, 30; Kansaa, 10; Massachusetts, 26;
Mississippl, 16; Missouri, 28; New-Hampshire, 10; New-York, 14; North Carolina, 20; South Carolina, 14; Texas,
16; Wisconsin, 12; Dakota, 2.
For Dennison-Ohio, 44.
For Ilarlam-Kentucky, 24.
For Levis-Virginia, 22.
For Hawley-Connecticut, 12.
For Maynard-Tennessee, 24.
For Levis-Virginia, 22.
Doubtful-Penneylvania, 58.
On the second ballot Pennsylvania will, in all proba-

On the second ballot Pennsylvania will, in all proba billity go for Wilson, if she does not on the first. Obio is expected to give 20 votes to Wilson and 1s for Colfax after Dennison is out of the way. Teamessee is counted as solid for Colfax on the second ballot, and Virginia solid for Wilson, and it is elaimed that Maine will changes will make the second bailot about as follows: Henry Wilson, 267; Colfax, 327; Hawley, Harlan, and J. F. Wilson remaining as before; necessary to a choice, 376. It will be seen by the above figures that the contest will be exceedingly close. The opinion at a late hour to-right among disinterested persons who have closely scanned the field is that Wilson will be nominated on the second or third ballot.

TALK AMONG THE DELEGATES.

THE CINCINNATI CANDIDATES DISCUSSED-APATRY OF THE GRANT MEN-DESIRE TO DISOBEY ORDERS-APPREHENSIONS OF BALTIMORE-WEARY OF THE CUT-AND-DRIED PROGRAMME (BY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.)

PHILADELPHIA, June 4.-Strange as it may appear, Mr. Greeley's name is oftener mentioned among the crowd congregated at the Continental Hotel than that of Gen. Grant. Especially is this true of the delegations from the South, who have had nothing but disand who seem to have come to Philadelphia as much to bolster up their drooping spirits as to cast their votes for Grant. The Southern men don't claim to be able to give Gen. Grant the electoral vote of more than two or three States south of Mason & Dixon's line. One of the best known delegates from Alabama said to-day: "Oh, there's no doubt that Greeley will get the entire Demo cratic vote of our State, and I can imagine a condition of affairs under which he would get a considerable vote

from the negroes." "I am surprised at that," said a delegate from a Northern State, who stood near; "we have been told that the negroes were solidly for Grant, and that the representa-

tives of no other party could possibly reach them." 'The colored men know more about political measure and men than most of us give them credit for," was the reply. "They heard of Greeley long before the war, when the white people of the South hardly allowed his name to be pronounced in the presence of a slave, and they knew him as their friend long before they heard the name of Gen. Grant. I said that it was possible that Greeley may get a great many negro votes; the number will depend entirely upon the conduct of Mr. Greeley's white supporters. If they treat the colored men with kindness and consideration; if they display none of the old Ku Klux spirit, and do not attempt to influence their vote or keep them away from the polls by terrorism, the result of this campaign, supposing it to be a square fight between Greeley and Grant, will be to break down in a degree the race distinction which is the curse of Southern politics, and to divide the colored

"If this is so," said a Liberal Republican, who had been listening to the conversation, "I wonder that you are here as a delegate to this Convention."

"The trouble with me is that I am not ready yet to trust the old Rebel Democracy. Yeu know that I represent a peculiar class in the South-the original Unionists To be sure a great many of us were forced to take part in the Rebellion, but it was against our convictions, for the rights and liberties of the people. But the majority of the Southern people held entirely different views and instead of a blessing, and not withstanding the overthrow of the Rebellion and the utter destruction of all their hopes, I have no doubt that, were an opportunity ever to present itself, they would again attempt what they so

miserably failed in during the war."
"I don't see, even admitting, as I do not for a moment, that there is a large class in the South who are still is favor of breaking up the Union, how they could expect to succeed any better under Mr. Greeley as President, elected on the Cincinnati platform, than under Grant for

a second term," interposed the Liberal Republican.
"Why, if Greeley should be elected by the aid of the Southern vote, he will feel it to be his duty to give to the South a representation in his Cabinet and in the various

departments of the Government."
"But Gen. Grant has done that, fand no detriment to the public service or to the safety of the Union has resulted, unless it has grown out of the incompetency of the men selected," urged the Liberal Republican. "You surely don't object to the representation of the South in the Cabinet or elsewhere, provided good and competent charitable as to doubt the sincerity of men who say that they accept the principles laid down in the Cincinnati

platform in good faith, and to prove that they are in Ber Fourth Page.